Second—So direct the foreign affairs of the Government that the progress of liberty shall be promoted, and not retarded.

Peace is the true policy of this Republic: but, all the world, except a portion of this Continear, heing the world, except a portion of this Continear, heing the world, except a portion of this Continear, heing the world reconstruction of batters reads that there shall be no intervention that the United States had no right to interfere in their behalf: He could vote for no declaration that the United States had no right to interfere in behalf of people struggling with despotism. We should not recklessly interfere with the affairs of foreign notions, but should first weigh well the cost and concequences. He was apposed to any alliance with Great Britain to restrain despotism. Another extreme to be availed was the hastily decaing and ecclaring that we have no concern in the condition of the world beyond our own boundaries, and therefore resolving that, is no event and under to circumstances, shall we interfere in behalf of appressed faithers. Such a declaration would be to boild a wall around the United States as high as heaven, and shat cut the light of liberty from the surrounding nations. It would be received in the end with one maversal shout of joy by all the potentates of Europe, and with one will wait of inmentation and we by every lover of Freedom. President absorbe's declaration was in direct opposition to maintervention. This doubtaration alone prevented Cuba from becoming the property of oreat Britain. He was not prepared to go to war with Russie on account of Hungary. She was our faithful friend. The idea of Hungarian independence, to be effected through too interference, the can rescue a anion from the opposition of magnetical bit in an impossible thing and what impossible cannot be. But he declared it as nis optimon that his Government had the clear and in lispatuble right to interfere when, by such interference, the can rescue a main of from the opposition of freedom and free pr

Mr. Minter, of N. J., said, he had also received a copy of the resolutions just presented; but he would not now present his views. The savject would come up in a few days, in the Sanator's (Mr. Clarke's) resolutions, and then he would take an opportunity of expressing his views. Though he did not recognize the right of instruction in any shape, manner or force, jut, when he expressed his opinions he would treat with proper respect the sentimens of the Lifeshappe of New Lette. The resolution the Legislature of New-Jeries. The resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered printed.

were laid on the table, and ordered printed.

MAINE ON ECCUPITE

Mr. HANLIN, of Me.—I have joint resolutions of the Legislatine of Maine, concerning Kessath and Hungary. I move that they be roud, taid on the table and ordered to be printed. I have no speech to make on the occasion.

Mr. Douglas reported, form the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the House bull for the relief of the American circums lately pardoned by the Queen of Spain, and it was, by unsufmous consent, read three times, and late on the table.

Mr. Hunger called up the House bull for the pay-

Mr. Hunner called up the floure bill for the payment of the Mexican Indemnity, and it was, no one objecting, read a third time, and passed.

A number of reports on private bils were ordered to be prated.

Mr. Davis, of Mass, reported a bill for the re-moval of obstructions in the Savannah River.

Mr. Daves, of Mass, reported a hill for the removal of obstructions in the Savanach River.

The confrontial Resolutions were then token up, and Mr. McRau resumed his speech, commenced on Thursday last. He defonded the Democratic State Rights party from the charge of being disminents; and showed that they were the true Democratic party. There never were but two parties in this country. There were the State Rights strict Constitution Democratic party, and the broad Federal and Whig Constitution party,—Alliother differences were of minor impartunes, growing out of the construction of the Constitution. The first suggestions of secession he ever received, were from reading Mr. Foote's speeches, to show that he was the first to speak of secession, in consciuence of the measures of the Compromise. He also read from the messages and speeches of Gov Quitanan trout the charge of being a disanionist. He also defended Jefferson Davis from a similar charge. The only difference between the State Rights party and the Union party in Mississippi, was an abstract issue on the existence of the right of secession. The State Rights party maintained the reterved right to seceech un tabled it revolution. He then argued at length that the States had a right to seceech. His party in Mississippi were opposed to excession. They desired to meet the Southern States in Congress at Montgomery for the purpose of advising South Carolina not to seceed. He then revewed briefly the several acts of the the Southern States in Congress at Montgomery for the purpose of advising South Carolian not to secede. He then reviewed briefly the several acts of the Comprosite, and gave his reasons and the reasons of his party for opposing them. He was rejoiced now to hear and see the neaple of the North disposed to acquiesce. He described, in glowing terms, the value of the Union and Constitution preserved, and constituted that while the Constitution remained inviolate the Union was sale.

Mr. Bandan commenced in reply, but yielded the Scor, and the Senate adjourned.

The House met at the usual hear.

PATENT RENSWAL.

The bill pending from Friday, extending to Moore & Pascall their patent for a Reaping and Torashing Machine, was discussed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

for a third reading.

ANNERT ON CLAIMS.

Mr. FOWLER, of Mass., asked leave to offer a resolution, requesting the President to transmit to the House a statement exhibiting the amount of claims, if any, inclusing principal and interest, designating these which have been allowed and paid by the Departments or Eureus, from March 4, 1819, which had previously been presented and suspended or disallowed, in whole or in part, and specifying the character of such claims; also, the name each person who has at any time acted as agent, together with mans of the person to whom the whole ages, or any part thereof, has been paid; specifying, if practicable, the several amounts paid to such agent or solicitor for prosecuting said claim. Objection being made,

Mr. Fower a moved a suspension of the Rules.

The motion prevailed Year, 164: Nays, 9—
namely, Burby, Caldwell, of N. C., Floyd, Gaylord,
of Pa., Outlaw, Robinson, Stephens, of Ga., Williams. Mr. Fowler then demanded the previous
question on the passage of the Resolution.

Mr. Housrow said a very essential amendment
ought to be made.

Mr. Fowler replied, that the

nearly the same in phraseology as that adopted the other day, but calling for information of another pe-riod, so amended as to show the additional proof be-fore the Department at the time of allowing the Mr. Cam II. of Fla.-Why didn't you put that in

Mr. However, I didn't see it.

The Hows refused to suspend the Rules.
Mr. Locatarr proposed adding a call for the additional evidence, if any, on which such claims were

ditional evidence, if any, on which such claims were allowed.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.—I ask the gentleman whether he will not so modify his amendment as to call for the additional testimony on which the claims were allowed since March 4, 1849! My purpose is, that this whole matter of claims may be brought out, that the county may understand it. [Voices—"That's right." "Go ahead."]

Speaker—Does the gentleman from Indiana withdraw his censand for the previous question!

Mr. Lockhart—No.

Mr. Campbell—It's only a one-sided affair, that's all. [Voices, "You're right," "you're right."]

Mr. Campbell—It's only a one-sided affair, that's all. [Voices, "You're right," "you're right."]

Mr. Campbell—It's only a one-sided affair, that's the motion withdrawn, that he might offer an amendment to the effect that any of the officers incumbent during that period shall have the privilege of going into the offices and vindicating their action.

Mr. Lockhart's amendment was agreed to, and, under the operation of the previous question, the resolution passed.

under the operation of the previous question, the resolution passed.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FORRIGN MINISTERS.

On motion of Mr. FAULENER, the President was requested to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the instructions from the State Department to our Deplomatic Agents abread, and all dispatches from them not heretologic communicated to Congress, declaratory of or relating to the policy of the Government, with respect to the Island of Cuba.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, the Committee on Public Business were instructed to inquire as to what business, other than the property of the United States, were now in the occupany of the Covernment, and the rents paid for them, and also to inquire into the expediency of furnishing or eracting such additional buildings as may be decimed necessary for Government purposes.

for Government purposes.

MAIL STEAMERS.

Mr. MEADE miked, but did not obtain, leave to in-

Mr. Means asked, but did not obtain, leave to introquee a resolution, instructing the Committee on
Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of previding, by law, that every steamer satisfies for war
purposes, regularly running from one port of the
United States to a foreign port, shall be a mail carrier, under proper regulations, and cautifed to receive, as compensation for their service, the postage
from letters and other mail matter transported by
such steamer.

Mr. Disser asked, but did not obtain, leave to offer AI. Deservashed, but did not obtain, leave to offer a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the accounting officers, in computing the augusts due to the respective States on account of the percentage to which they are entitled out of the proceeds of the public lands within their limits, shall embrace as sales all public lands granted on account of military service.

LIQUOR AND THE LASH.

Mr. GOODMAN made an unsuccessful effort to inwaduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the spirit-ration, and increasing the pay of all classes of enlisted men in that service.

Mr. Brage president and Spuris.

Mr. Bragg presented resolutions of the Alabama Legislature, against Kossuth's intervention doc-trines. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Sentrox presented resolutions of the New-

Jersey Legislature in favor of the intervention docurine of Rossato. Similarly referred. On motion of Mr. Campelli, of Ohio, the Presi-cent was requested to transmit to the House, in addi-tion to the information called for by the resolution of the 26th of January, relating to suspended or disallowed claims, a statement showing the addi-tional testimony upon which such claims were al-lowed prior to March 1, 1819.

lowed prior to March 4, 1849.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT—JUDGES—SENATORS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tean, introduced a joint resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States: first, that the election of President and Vice President shall be by the people directly, secondly, that the Judgeary shall hold office for twelve years only; and thirdly, that the election of United States Senators shall be by the people, instead of by the State Legislatures. Referred to the

stead of by the State Legislatures. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Dory introduced a builto establish a public printing office, and providing for the employment of superintendents of the whole printing. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Sackerr, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the duties and powers of American Consuls, and to bring in a bill more particularly to define them. He stated that there is a claim tefore Congress, involving a considerable amount, arising out of the doubtful powers of one of our Consuls. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALEANY, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.

Mr. McMunnay, by consent, offered a resolution cailing on the Controller for a statement in the form reported by that office to the Convention of 1846, of the someon of government for a series of years to the captured the last few levels of the last few levels. close of the last fiscal year.

close of the last fiscal year.

The bill to regulate the number of ballot-boxes to be used at the election in the City of New-York, was passed in Committee of the Wane.

Also the bill extending to Reasselact County the

act for the better security of mechanics, and others, erecting buildings and turnorling materials therefor, in the Counties of Westchacker, Ulster, and Putnam, passed April 14, 1851.

Mr. Vasnensille, by consent, introduced a bill to render more equitable the laws concerning eschoats,

now in force, and to provide for the realization of now in force, and to provide for the realization of revenue therefrom.

Mr. Morgan presented the annual report of the Toulees of the astor Library, New York, and ask-ing for the publication of 500 copies for the use of the Trustees, which was granted, and the Secate

BILLS REPORTED. Mr. Underwood reported a general law in relation to Savings Panks. Also favorably on the bill to Amend the Charter of the Manhattan Savings Insti-

Mr. Munnoe reported favorably on the bill relative Mr. Muskoe reported tavorably on the bill relative to the Rank of Engineer in the Militia.

Mr. Berny reported a bill from the Senate for a Loan to Build the Kings County Pententiary.

Mr. Palmen introduced a bill to Amend the Law in relation to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

Mr. Gale gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Institution of New York.

Mechanics' Savings Institution of New York.
CHURCH RELIEF.

The bill for the relief of St. Andrews Church, Harlem, was passed.

DELAWARE AND HUBBON CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. Moss called up the resolution offered by him several days since, for discharging the Canal Committee from the consideration of the resolution of inquiry in relation to the Delaware and Rudson Canal Company. He moved to change the reference to a Scient Committee of three, and gave the reasons for the motion.

for the motion.

Mr. Cusming also advocated the reference to a

Mr. Cushing also advocated the reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Van Santvoord moved to refer the matter to the delegation from Orange, Sulkvan, and Uistar.

Mr. Monroe was somewhat surprised at the motion of the gentleman from Columbia. He objected to the Special Committee, when this matter first came before the House, and his opinion had not been changed. It has come out that there are no provided the property of allegations assumet the Committee. been changed. It has come out that there are no specific charges or allegations against the Company, it was not, therefore, in a position to defend itself. If the Company had not intentionally violated its chatter, he was in favor of passing a law to legalize its acts. He objected to the Special Committee, composed of delegations from the very counties interested. He hoped it would be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, for the purpose of making the interestication.

VAN SANTVOORD-The reference to the delegations named, it is said, was not acceptable to the Company. This with him was an argument in fa-ver of the reference, they are the proper ones to in-

ver of the reference; they are the proper ones to investigate the charges preferred.

Mr. Bell, said, that as he was one of the delegations ramed, he feit called upon to make some explanation. He had as much respect for character and rights as any other; but he did not regard them as too scored for legislative investigation. He was in favor of the reference to a Select Committee, as proposed by the gentleman from Niagara, but decidedly opposed its reference to the delegation from the Courties which had been paned. He wished cidely opposed is reference to the delegation from the Contines which had been named. He wished for an investigation, but he wanted it beyond sus-picion—one that will give satisfaction to all parties. Mr. Monnor called for a division on the question. The question wastaken on the motion to discharge the Canal Committee and agreed to. Mr. Van Santvoord withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Mexicu moved a Committee of Five to be appointed by the Chair, which was agreed to.

Mr. Underwood reported a bill in relation to Fire

Mr. Herr gave rotice of a bill to amend the Generai Banking Law.

Tai Banking Law.

BILLS PASSED IN CONSTITUTE OF 145 of 1617

To continue the no. 1611 or part to the NowState Agricultural Society, and extend the of

Mr. Walsu moved to and insert two. Lost only three voted in favor of the mo-

To an end the act providing for taking acknowledgment of deeds and other written instruments by persons resteing out of the State of New York. The amendment adds Prothonotaries of Courts to the of-ficers already authorized to give certificates, de, and authorizes such papers as have been certified to by prothonotaries to be read in evidence and to be To smend the act in relation to documentary evi-

To amend the act in relation to documentary evi-dence. 1830 is inserted instead of 1840 in the first section, in relation to proof.

The Committee rose and reported progress of the bill in relation to the First Division of the New-York State Militia. The House then adjourned.

Frem the South-Proposal for a Union Convention, &c. Baltimone, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.

We have no mail south of Washington to-night. The Alabama Union Convention proposes a National

The Alabama Union Convention proposes a National Union Convention, to be held at Washington on the second Tuesday in June.

Navigation is reopened here, and the steamer Belvidere started to-day for Petersburg. The bark Maria, ship Flora Macdonald and other vessels which were in danger in the bay, have received assistance and several have been towed into Annapolis. stance and several have been towed into Annapolis. The bark Seneca, from Rio, was in a dangerous con-lition, and a steamer was sent to her assistance from

From Washington-Professor Silliman's Lec-ture on Geology-Secretary Stuart's Recep-

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852. Vashinarios, Monday, Feb. 2, 1892.

I refessor Silliman's Lecture on Geology, at the mithsonian Institute, is largely attended.

Secretary Stuart is holding his first reception toght; his house is densely throughd with the fash-

on of the city.

The weather is again colder and very little impression has been made upon the ice.

Explesion in the Arsenal at Charleston

Mon Killed.

Charleston, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1852.

An explosion took place this morning in the U.S.
Anceal, in this city. The Laboratory was blown down and a man named Balleey killed.

The Philadelphia Railroad and the Susque-

hanna River. Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852. The ice in the Susquehanna continues as firm as at any time this season, and passengers, mails, &c., pass over without the slightest difficulty. The rattroad on it is in perfect order, and 30 cars loaded with freight, weighing 6 tuns each, crossed to-day.

Fall of a Portion of the" Horse-Shee"at Niegara

Niagara Falls, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.

About 2 P. M. yesterday, a large piece of the Horse-Shoe Falls fell in on the American side, between Goal (Iris) Island and the Tower.

Pardon of a Kidnauper, &c.

Pardon of a Kidnapper, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.

George Alberti, convicted of kidnapping and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison, has been pardoned by Governor Bigler.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Ratificad Company for the election of Directors takes place to-day. There is considerable excitement manifested on the subject.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph CHARLESTON, Savurday, Jan. 31. COTTON-Sales to-day 800 bates at 61% 81c. The market is unchanged.

Steamers between Richmond and Europe-

Virginia and Intervention. RICUMOND, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, authorning a loan of \$1,000,000 of State bonds to enable Ambress Thompson to establish a line of

steamers between this city and Europe.

The resolutions introduced in the Legislature against the intervention of this country in the affairs of Europe, have been laid on the tible, on the ground that it was inexpedient to touch upon the

Murder and Lynch Law.

The New-Orleans papers received to-day state that John D. Wathins, a planter of De Sots Gunty, Miss., was murdered last week by his slaves. The Legroes were arrested, and confessing the murder, they were executed by the more

they were executed by the mob.

Appointments by Gov. Bigler. HARRISHURG, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852. Gov. Bigler has made the following important apontments to offices in Philadelphia.
Impector of Domestic Distilled Spirits-Chas. H. chreiner, of Union Co.

Inspector of Sait Provisions—George Getz. Inspector of Lumber—James S. Watson. Sealer of Weights and Measures for City—S. G. homeon. Thompson.

Keeper of the Powder Magazine-Jas. Lafferty.

Health Officer-William McGlenzy. Measurer of Marble - Jacob Umpstead. Bombardment of Johanna.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.

A letter from Capt Cutter, master of the bark Dolphin, of Warren. Rhode Island, gives an account of the bombardment of Johanna on the 6th of August issi, ty the U. S. sloop of war Dale, Commander Pearsail, for the unjust imprisonment of Capt. Meores, of the bark Maria, of New-Bedford.

Steamer Suck by Ice on the Ohio.

Louisville, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.

The steamer Washington sunk at Rock Island, Ohio River, in consequence of the ice. The cargo (which was chiefly iron) and the boat are a total loss. She was owned in Pittsburgh and there insued. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The boats from below report many disasters by the ica.

The Ohio Clear of Ice at Pittsburgh. PITTSAURGH, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852.
The river here is clear of ice and in good navigable order. There are now 14 feet water in the channel, and the river failing slowly. The packets are running dully. The weather is cool.

PHILADELPHIA.

Reception of Pena's Great-grandson-Judge Allison in favor of the Maine Law, Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribure.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 2, 1852. Granville John Penn, great-grandson of William Penn, was formatly received by the muni-cipal authorities of Philadelphia, at Independence Hall, this morning. The proceedings incident upon the occasion were of the most interesting descrip-

the occasion were of the most interesting description.

This morning the February term of the Court of Oper and Terminer and of the Quarter Sessions commenced. Judge Allison charged the Grand Jury. The charge is an able one. It will be read with great interest, as it takes high and strong ground in tavor of the Maine Temperance Law. The following are his remarks on this subject.

Your selection from the body of your fellow cittiens, and the maintenance of this Court, are two of the expedients to which society resurts for its own protection against the many and varied evils which flow from the weakness or vices of our nature, and many of the wrongs which are perpetrated against the persons and property of others are induced by circumstances and temptations, which prove too powerful for the firances and virtue of the effender. It therefore follows, that one of the most effectual means of diminishing crime, is to remove, effectual means of diminishing crime, is to remove, effectual means of diffinishing crose, is to remove, to as great an extent as possible, the causes and inducements which lead to its commission. And yet it cannot be desired, that instead of acting upon this evident truth, reciety fails, in some instances, in the cisc harge of detics which it owes to its individual members to protect them, as far as it cap, against their own frailites and folics; and under the present at extrainus, and controlling an admitted evident of the controlling and admitted evident caps. members to protect them, as, far as, it can, against their own frailties and tollies, and under the pretext of restraining and controlling an admitted evil, that has become hoary with age, and powerful because of the number of its violims, and the strength of the fetter with which it has bound them, has been remitted to grow with our growth, protected and defended by our laws—I refer to the traffic in intoxicating liquors; and I do so in this connection, because I look upon it as towering above and overshadowing all other causes which lead to open and hagiant violations of laws; a traffic, destructive as it is to the well being of society, and to the code for which government was instituted, has ret thrown around it, by the will of the people of Pennsylvania, the soriction and protection of legislative enactions, ought not to be; it is wrong in principle, and most destructive in its results.

Comment, instead of granting a liceuse to be the sources of power, fall our prisons and slaws with inmates, insculate the community are respected to mornably, and render warse the continuity of the most resolute and another with a spirit of the most resolute antagonism, and by stringent, statutory enactments, place it without and beyond the paic of the law.

I cannot well conceive in what respect a heavier.

the pale of the law.

I cannot well conceive in what respect a heavier curse could be indisted on the inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia than the system of legalizing the sale of intoxicating draws now in force among us. The filmsy pretext thrown around the traffic, as its justification or palitation, prior to the act of 1848, is not now even attempted to be set up; and to thousands possessing not the slightest

the act of Isia, is not now even attempted to be said up; and to thousands possessing not the slightest degree of responsibility, many of whom are not even citizens of our Commonwealth, and a still greater number of whom, by education and habit, are far removed from all sympathy with us, is granted at authority to spread paperism and crime in our midst, with an unsparing hand.

The experience of the past demonstrates that the law is indicated and paperiss in regulate the traffic, so and as it tolerates and approves its existence and we are compelled to adopt the alternative, of either persulture the abcommittelled saie of liquors as a heverage, to which the present system is an approximation, to invocative powers of Government, the energy arms of constanted authority, in aid of its entire abcognion. With this issue this presented to us we ought not to hesitate, for every day's observation presents to us evidence of the rapid sented to so we ought not to hesitate, for every day's observation presents to us evidence of the rapid and fearly in necess of the number of places for the sale of liquor in the City and County of Pailadelphia. We see it danger of being overwhelmed, and with a full sense of the importance and responsibility of the prepusation I have shadowed forthin these observations. I respectfully beg leave to ask for it your favorable consequation, and to recommend it as favorable confideration, and to recommend it as eminently wor by of an endorsement at the hands of those whose approval will carry with it weight and

fluence. The State of Maine has already made an experi-The State of Maine has already made an experiment, in passing and enforcing a law upon this subject, of the most stringent character, and with the most happy effect, the chief virtue of which results from the prompt seizure, forfeiture, and destruction of the contraband liquor, the right, upon information, to make search for it, and the imposition of heavy pensities, by fine and imprisonment, with other provisions which serve to invest it with great efficacy and power. I can see no good reason why the people of Pennsylvania should hesitate in relation to the passage of a law analogous in principle to the Maine enactment. No one can doubt our want of it, and no one ought to question the right and duty of our citizens thus to protect themselves.

Weather lovely, though cold.

Gen. Bickel, the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has been in town several days, and this morning

weather levely, though cold.

Gen. Bickel, the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has been in town several days, and this morning commenced paying the semi-annual interest on the State debt due Feb. 1.

The Couron market squiet. Chours seed in fair demand, and further sales of good and prime quality have been made at \$190a 50 9 bush. There has been moderate expert demand for Flatin, and 300 bils, standard and good brane's soid at \$4 37; 9 bil., and 300 half-bils, at \$104 pair. Small sales for ety consumption at former qualitations. In Ever Floure and Coan Meal, there is nothing cones. We quote the farmer at \$3 50, and the latter at \$3 12; 40 bil. There is a good demand for Wheat for molling, and little exhibits. Sales of 2000 bush 2000 bush 2004 Pennsylvania Red at 90a 50c. 2 bush, part to arrive. Good Whate is worth \$10 \$1 (2). Hyre is taken on arrival at 126 Pennsylvania Red at 90a 50c. 2 bush, part to arrive. Good Whate is worth \$10 \$1 (2). Hyre is taken on arrival at 126 Pennsylvania Red at 90a 50c. 2 bush and Good sales and Provisions no change. Whiten yis steady. Sales of bils, at 21 c., and hids, at 20 [artic.

\$1.12 \$10 Ichigh 65 77; 25 Sch. Nav. 411; 132 do 12; 100 c.;

\$1.25 (20 Beacing R. H., 32); 2000 Beaching R. Mort 6c.

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Trust, 23
Second Board-400 Reading R R, 32; 57,060 State 52.
50; S611 do., 55, 59; 200 Union Canat, 15; 51,000 Sch.
Nav 5s, 60, 39; 51,000 do., 33; 200 State, Canat, 17; 55
Miners Bank, Pottavitie, 41; 5 Pean, K R, 41; 13 Com.
Bank, 5c.

[Advertisement.]—Wet Linens.—The unprecedented fermand for wet goods has created an excitement in and about Columbia Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., unparalleled in the history of any Dry Goods store in this City, nor is it to be wondered at, when taken into consideration, pure Irish Linea shirting, valued at 70 cents, are offered at 30 and 35 cents; damask and birds-eye diaper in the same proportion, sterbing English pitlow-case mustin, 6-4 wide, valued at 16 cents and offered at 10 cents per yard. English long cloth valued at 13 cents and offered at 6d per yard. English prints, valued at 18 cents and offered at 5c ents per yard, spring patterns of French mustin de laine, of the most desirable styles and colors, valued at 10 cents and will be offered at 1 shifting per yard. It should be remembered the above goods are neither burnt, smoked or damaged, and are warranted perfect in every respect with the exception of being slightly wer with sait water. [Advertisement.] -WET LINENS. - The

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF JANUARY. 1851 7 A. M. 1859 31 10-31 33 12 31

MRS. FORREST'S DEBUT. - This lady's

first appearance upon the stage took place last evening at Brougham's Lyceum in the character of Lady Tearle in the School for Scandal. As The Herald, in the exercise of its proper vocation, had exerted its utmost influence to produce a riot, there was some expectation that a disturbance would take place .-The police arrangements were, however, excellent and well administered and the whole affair passed off without any trouble either within the house or without, although the theater was crowded and the streets in the vicinity were occupied by a dense crowd.— About 8 o'clock the police easily dispersed the mass that had gathered in front of the theater and there was not the slightest accasion to call for the military force which we understood the Mayor had ready to act in case of need.

Mrs. Forrest's appearance was made in the second act. She was greeted with repeated cheers and prolonged clapping. A few persons in the sallery seemed inclined to make trouble, but they were promptly ousted. She was greatly agitated and for some instants did not fully recover her voice. Her manner was, however, perfectly easy, and not that of anovice to the stage. Her person is commanding and her features well suited to dramatic effect. Her performance was spoken of on all sides as a very remarkable success. The public curiosity to see her net continues very great. But to be more particular let us delail some of the

arrangements and the result. During the day, conferences were held between the Mayor, Chief of Police, Sheriff, Gen. Sandford, Commander-in. Chief of the Militia, and several eminent citizens, when proper measures were taken for the preservation of the peace. The Mayor and Chief of Police decided to hold between four and five hundred men in reserve in such position as to be available at a mo-ment's notice. Of these about 100 were in and near the theater, and the others were within a short distance. Sheriff Caraley was also on hand with a large number of Deputies, who were ready to act as soon as they should find occasion. Gen. Sandford issued orders for the glorious Seventh and Twelfih Regiments to hold themselves in rendiness, and had the occasion called they would have been at the theater in five minutes.

The curtain rose at the appointed hour, with no very great manifestation. The persons opposed to Mrs. Sinclair were chiefly in the upper tier, and when she appeared, there were some noisy demonstrations, and some apparent desire to raise a row. But the Police promptly removed the noisiest; and after getting them to the sireet, kicked them homeward-So the first attempt to put her down was a failure.

In the meantime, the Chief had cleared Broadway as far as Grand-st. below and Spring at above, chastising some and arresting a few of the worst characters in the crowd. The number of persons gathered for mischief or for idle curiosity might have been two or three thousand. By this step all out-door mobism was ended.

As the play proceeded, the attention of the audi, ence was turned to the fair debutante, and all interest was soon absorbed in her efforts. At first her voice was low, and her manner constrained, a might have been expected, but she soon gained confidence, and looked, and spoke the character very well. As she uttered sentiments which seemed to have an affinity with her late legal trial and triumph, the cheers were most cordial and prolonged, and no opposition was manifested.

In one or two instances some noise was made by rackless characters in the parquette, but they were instantly ejected and all was quiet.

So the piece progressed. Mrs. Sinclair was very well supported, and, gaining confidence as she prowhen the piece closed, she was loudly for, and at length passed before the curtain, receiving the heart-

jest cheers which we have heard for many a day .-Her evation was complete, and she left the Lyceum fully satisfied that she had made no false estimate of the value of her abilities or the number and cuthusiasm of her friends.

When she finally left the stage, Mr. Brougham was called for. He came forward, and as he appeared some persons in the upper part of the house began to groan and to cheer for Mr. Edwin Forrest. Mr. Brougham stood for five minutes or more before he could be heard, while cheers were given in the galleries for Mr. Forrest, in the boxes and parquet for Mrs. Sinclair, mingled with various side notes, at length Mr. Brougham was heard, and spoke to substance as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You have witnessed, to night, one of the most success-[cheers for Forrest, groans, &c.]-successful debuts—
[cheese and groans]—that ever took place within the
anguls of the histrionic profession [Various noises,
and several persons thrust out from the upper tier i
], certainly, never saw—[cheers, hisses, groans]—
anything equal to it. [Voctierous clacers, mixed with
hisses, groans, and uproar for sometime] Ladies
and gentiemen, I am charged by the fair debutante
—[more demoniar vells from the upper tier]—to return to you—tuproar, hisses, cheers, &c., during
which Mr B remains passive cheers for Mr. Forrest and Ann Flowers, and three groans for the
jury.] Gentiemen, said Mr. Brougham, I am
charged to make a speech, and with your permisaion I will make it. [Uproar for some time.]
I have, on behalf of the debutante to return
to you her sincere thanks for this kind and—
loose and confusion—generous reception.—
[Cheers, hisses, &c.]—Ladies and gentlemen, allow
ma to say—[hoise]—that I cater for your amusement,
and shall de so, to the best of my abilities, ho sever
you use me. [Three cheers for Brougham, mingled
with groans and hisses from the upper tier.] Tomerrow night, the debutante of this evening which
Mr. B. retired.] for Forrest, grouns, &c 1-successful debutsagain appear.

We cannot give a proper idea of the uproar in the upper tier while this speech was going on. There were cheers for Forrest, for Van Boren, for Barney McCabe, Anna Flowers, Ned Buntline, Capt. Rynders, and others, with grouns for opposite persons and ideas. For a time there was some apprehension that there would be something serious in the upper part of the house; but, by the prompt action of the police, all was kept still. Among the incidents we may note that one person awarg his hat and shouted, "Three cheers for Mrs. Ann Flowers; she's as good a lady as Mrs. Forrest, any day ? intwo minutes after which beastly insult, the fellow was in the street, marching toward the Station-House. Groans were given for Macready, for Willis, for The Tribune, for the Jury, for the d-d English plmp, for the Mayor, the Police, and almost everything, intermixed with cheers for Forrest, Ned Buntline, The Herald, the Bowery boys, and all such folks.

By this time the house was nearly empty. At 9 clock the military had been dismissed, and at 101 the police were partially discharged, the mobhaving in great part dispersed and slunk into the rum holes which they frequent.

Very few persons remained to see the afterpiece. Mrs. Sinclair baving left the theater, the great at-The audience was of course mostly of the sterner

sex, probably not more than seventy-five to a hundred women being present. Of those disposed to raise a row there might have been nearly two hundred, just about as many as there were special and regular officers present. The greater portion of the audience was composed of gentlemen of character and standing, seldom seen in any theater. The only arrests permanently made, of which we

could get a record, were David McCail, Michael Haley, Paul Mortoe, Wm. Whitford, S. Bergen, Harman Markwurtz and Daniel Mien. Taey were all taken to the Eighth Ward Station-House, We have only to say that all the arrangements by

the City authorities were of the most perfect kind, and all those concerned deserve much praise for their energy and carefulness. The Mayor was early and earnest for the peace. Onief of Police Matsell was early on the ground, and remained at his post until all was over. He was ably seconded by the Captains of several Wards, among whom we noticed the Eighth, Pifteenth, Fifth, Fourteenth, Sixth and Second. Sheriff Carnley was there with a large force, and backed by all the well-disposed citizens

in the house. Gen. Sandford and his officers were for some time at Centre Market, ready for action The President of the Board of Alderman was also ready to do all that could be done to keep the peace.

There were many other officers present whom we we have not space to specify. Altogether, the arrangements of the authorities

were the best ever yet made, and reflect great credit upon the responsible leaders. Had such a demonstration been made at Astor-place, all the rowdies

in the City could not have created a riot -. We congratulate our readers that Order is fully maintained. Such a triumph of law is not to be lightly regarded. Only let the dissipated and reckless rowdies know that they will be successfully op. posed, and their game is up. The result of last night is a grand step in the direction of law and order.

It is the opinion of some that there will yet be disturbance if Mrs. Sinclair continues to play, but we hope that such opinions are not well founded. It is certain that any attempt to raise a disturbance would recoil with tenfold vengeance upon the instigators, We do hope that the friends of Mr. Forrest will de as they would be done by, and if they cannot approve of the course of Mrs. Sinclair at least have the gallantry to leave her to work her way in peace and safety. Indeed, we feel confdent that a little reflection will convince them that open hostility to her is the surest way to injure the eminent tragedian whose personal cause they so warmly espouse. If they cannot approve, let them at least silently tolerate, and the time will soon come when all parties will have cause to rejoice at the return of peace and contentment. But whatever course the opponents of Mrs Sinclair may select, let them not forget that the authorities are able and determined to keep the public peace at all haz-

I'T The Aztees, we perceive by our exchanges, are wreating quite a sensation throughout the country, as well as in the city. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser has a lengthy article about them from two scientific gentlemen, Wm. B. Pow. ell and and J. R. Buchanan. One of the Norfolk, Vs., papers, contains an article two columns in The rensation created in this City is quite general. Every body is going to see them for them

The Fourth Invitation Soirce of Beacon Lodge, No 228, 1, O O. F , takes place this evening at Niblo's. There is good promise of a fine LADIES AND TEMPERANCE.-Wm. Oland

Bourne, Esq. will address the ladies of Harlem-this evening, on the Temperance Reform, at the Baptist Church, 137th at , near the Fourth-av. Exercises commence at 7 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. - February Session, 1st Day-Monday, 2d.-The most notable petitions presented were : One in relation to disinfecting fetid matter; Hook and Ladder No. 4, to have a new truck; of Americus Engine Co. No. 6, for repairs to engine; for payment of damages to house No. 55 Third-av. during the late election ; to purchase a collossal statue of Washington; for a new Hook and Ladder Company in Ninetconth-st. Contracts.-All contracts made by the Croton

Repairs and Supplies .- Several communications were received from this Department in answer to calls for information, and appropriation. The Manual -A resolution was adopted directing

Aqueduct Department were reported according to

the Clerk of the Common Council to prepare the musi Corporation Manual. Groung up the Salary .- Ald. Peck offered a resolution to repeal the ordinance allowing payment to

Motion instantly made to lay it on the table, which was carried, 12 to 8. The vote was as follows: Yeas-Alderman Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Boyce, Barr, Tweed, Francis, Smith, Bard, Ward, Cornell,

members of the Common Council.

Doherty-12.

Nano-Alessman Oakley, Compton, (the President.) Bristey, Tieman, Pearsall, Donman, Alvord, (It will not be presumed that more than three of these " Naye" had any other object in saying " Nay," than to talk for Buncombe. Had there been the

slightest probability of the adoption of the resolu-tion by a subsequent vote, they would mainly have been found among the "Ayes." The mover of the resolution, of course, could not expect its adoption. Outlawry.—Ald. Doherty offered a resolution that no one should hold office under the Corporation unless an actual resident of the City. [It was supposed to be aimed at Henry Arcularius, Jr., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, who has made himself obnoxious by taking into his own hands some appointments heretofore fixed by the Aldermen and Assistants of the respective Wards ; The resolution was subsequently withdrawn, it having just passed the

Assistanta. Savings Banks .- The annual report of the Dry Dock Savings Institution was sent in. The deposits for the year were, \$269,596. There are 2,976 depositors. The sum of \$134,234 was withdrawn during the year, by 1 499 depositors, 262 of these closed their accounts. The total assets, Jan 1, 1852, were \$208,591 10.

The annual report of the Knickerbocker Savings The annual report of the kinckerbooker savings institution was also received. This fustitution commenced business Aug. 1, 1851. There have been 496 depositors, who put in \$67,489. Drafts to the amount of \$6,936 25 have been trud to 186 depositors. Accounts were closed by 36 persons. Assets, Jan. 10, 1852, \$69,115 25.

The annual report of the Green with Savings Institution was a localized. The deposits during the

the arms, report of the deposits during the vest were \$500,797, from 10,161 depositors, of wans 2,504 were re-depositors. The sun of \$500,527 for his been withdrawn tors. tors. The sum of \$500.854 76 has been withdrawn by 5,612 depositors. The investments of the institu-tion amount to \$1.779,225 44 The angual report of the Seaman's Sank was also eccived. The report shows the assets to be \$5.419,-

The annual report of the Seathan's Bank was also received. The report shows the assets to be \$5.449, 737. The total amount of deposits since the commencement of the institution, 1829, was \$14.477, 819-93. Total amount of interest credited to depositors during the same time, \$912,699-99.

The annual report of the Broadway Institution, received, shows the saggregate amount of deposits on hand, from its commencement to Jan. 1, 1852, was \$40,081 sl. 263 accounts were opened, 339 depositors received and 66 drafts paid. This institution commenced business Oct. 1, 1851.

Copporation Salaries—A statement was received from the Controller, showing the amount of salaries for the years 1849, 1859 and 1851. We quote from it the following:

| Tres for the years | from it the following | COMPARATIVE STATEMENT | 1840. 1850. 1851. | Legislative Department | Sp. 12, 187, 27 494, 781 33 513, 345, 11 Police | 77 936, 55 27, 290, 96 22, 813, 41 | Lexis | Lexi 23 599 81 27,511,26 31,74,76 77,918,51 7 456 19 7 466 68 6,063,23 6,375,00 5,500 09 127,175 85 805,812,05 983 \$13,33 After some unamportant besiness, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

17 Alchemistic Experiments will be given this evening at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton-sts. These lectures and the performances of Dr. Williams are sure to astorned all. In Brooklyn his half is far too small for his audiences.

SALESOF REAL ESTATE - Monday, Feb. 2, House and lot on east side of Bu-ar, between 18th and 19th ats a 22.41190 5.430 5.430 5.430 5.430

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE. - An im-ATTEMPT TO COMBIT SUICIDE.—An Integrant named James Sraith, while insane, at II o'clock on Sunday night, attempted to commit suicide hy jumping into the dock at the fool of Grandst. E. R. He was observed by officer Acker, of the Thirteenth Ward, who, after much difficulty rescued him, and conveyed him to the public house of Mr. Hainfield, near by, where he was resuscitated. Found besom Ben -Yesterday morn-

ing an infant set of Mr. Peter Mason, residing at No. 196 Pion the at, was found dead in his bed, his death having as is supposed, been caused by sufficiently, by being overland by his parents. Coronal Ires was notified to hold an inquest.

COURT CALENDAR - This Day - Supranor Court - New 294, 160, 222, 47, 46, 168, 67, 267, 268, 25, 65, 194, 269, 270, 214, 275, 27, 250, 63, 276 to 287

CONNON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 15, 147, 153, 157, 1794, 181, 1894, 1891, 197, 931, 219, 225, 231, 2414, 243.—Part II.—Nos. 134, 162, 156, 168, 179, 172, 174, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190.

Suprama Court — General Tesm.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13 to 20.

ARREST FOR FORGERY -- Nathan New-ARREST FOR FORGERY — WAITAR ROW-tes, residing at No. 269 E trabeth st., was on Satar-day arrested, charged with having allowed a receipt signed by War B. Farley, from the amount of \$125. to that of \$325. The accused, it seems, not book ago brought activil suit against Mr. Farley in relation to this receipt, which was decided against him, they Jury believing that the forgery had been committed. Newton is reputed to be wealthy, and heretofore has maintained a most researcher. has maintained a most respectable position in the community. He was taken before justice Mountfort and committed to prison to await examination.

Suspicion of Grand Larceny .- The: Riley, a porter in the store of Messes, Booth & Foster, ciothiers of No. 27 Courtlandt-st, was year terday arrested by officers Darring & Phillips, of the Third Ward, on suspiction of having stoles of others to a large amount from the store of his employers. He was committed by Justice Lothrop for examination.

Two gentlemen, while passing Two gentlemen, while passing through West Broadway at 91 o'clock on Sanday evening, when near the corner of Chambers at, were accosted by a man carrying a heavy c ub in his hand, who asked them for some money. Taey passed on without heeding him, and he followed them to the corner of Reedst, where he joined his gang, who were standing upon the sidewalk and then askin urged his request. On receiving another denial, the gang replied, "We will let you pass this time, but we've marked you." These gentlemen state that they may repeatedly bassed through state that they have repeatedly passed through West Broadway at that hour, and never had the pleature of seeing a policeman in the neghborhood. Change of Monden-Discharge of the

Charge of Morden—Discharge of the Accused—A man named Dominick Giben, residing at No. 149 Anthonyet, (near the Fire Ponts) was pesseriday arcested by Assist. Capt. Florty, of the Sixth Ward, charged with causing the death of Mary Ann Noble by administering poison to her. It appears that Mary Ann died subdenly on Sunday right under symptoms of having been poisoned, and it becoming known that she was the principal witness in a case of highway robbery, recently committed on the Five Points it was supposed that she had been poisoned by Giblon who is a relative of one of the parties now in custody for committing the robbery. The Coronar was immediately notified and held an its quest on the body. Dr. Etdell made a post moriein examination, and after a minute inspection could find no trace of poison in the stomach. Other evidence was adduced showing that to person but the friends of the deceased had administered any medicine to ner during her althess. The Jury rendered a vertical of "Death by inflammation of the lungs, caused by intemperance." On the rendition of the vertical the accused was discharged.

Sight Restored-A Tribute to Dr. Elliott.

Having stated in the introduction to a work which I have lately had published, upon the subject of Chemistry, that the plan of lilustrating this science by means of a chart or colored diagrams "was devised while the author was in a condition of blindness," I have been frequently inquired of to know by what means I had been restored to the use of vision. I beg, therefore, to avail myself of your widely-circulated fournal, to inform those whom it may concern, that I am indebted for the recovery of may concern, that I am indebted for the recovery of my sight to the satisful medical treatment of Dr. Samuel M. Elliott, oculist, of this City. My case was originally an inveterate indammation, which resuited in the partial disorganization of the structure of the eye, and had for a long time resisted the ordinary modes of cealing with this form of disease. I went to Dr. Elliott in a state of complete and nearly and perseverance I am now able to read and write without inconvenience several hours each day.

EDWARD L. YOUMANS, No. 49 Chif st.

I w We cheerfully call attention to the above card, and add our own testimony to that of its author-The writer hereof has also been a patient of Dr. Elliott's, and, after having despaired of ever fully recovering his sight, is through his skill enabled to perform the trying labors which tax the eyes of an editor of a morning paper. Such facts are conclu-

Signs of the Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday Evening, Jan. 23, 1852. We have to record a continuance of the

We have to record a continuance of the duliness naticed in our last number, and regret to atnounce that information received from nearly every section of the country, gives substantial grounds for the belief that teade will not obtain to the usual extent during the present season.

We also notice an unusual degree of quiet among Jobbers who co a Southern trade. The month of January in former years, has been a season of great activity. All were busy in getting up stocks preparatory to the expected demand from Southern distributors. This January, they purchase little or nothing having arrived at the conclusion that the crusted from that quarter will be exceedingly limited. Western Jobbers exhibit the same indisposition to

Western Jobbers exhibit the same indisposition to purchase, which arises is part from the same cause, viz. the mathity on the part of their customers to "pay up."

It is needless to say, though the crops have been good, prices have ruled solw that many held back until the last moment, and consequently much of the produce that should have been at tide water before the close of navigation, is either ice-bound in the canals or resting at We are disposed to believe that the above. from The Dry Goods Reporter of Saturday,

Jan. 24, will be recognized as presenting an accurate view of the present condition of trade, not only in this City, but in all tho cities of the seaboard, and we now desireto call to it the attention, not only of our merchants, but our ship-owners, and our owners of real estate, with a view to endeavor to awaken them to the fact that a state of things is now rapidly approaching calculated to involve many of them in ruin. and that will inevitably do so unless they can induce our legislators to make an essential change in our commercial policy.

The tendency of the present system is toward a steady diminution in the market for the products of agriculture, and a corresponding diminution of prices, as will be shown by the following statement of the quantity and value of produces of all kinds arriving at tide water on the Hudson :

We have here a steady increase in the value, per tue, during the whole period of

the existence of the tariff of 1842, and as steady a decrease since the commencement. of the present system. Why this has been so, and why it must so continue to be, is, readily explained. Under the one system we made a great market for labor in the building of mills and furnaces and the opening of mines, and thus made a great market; for food, to be consumed by the people that made, in 1846, six hundred thousand tuns of iron more than were made in 1842-and converted into cloth so many hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton, and so many millions of pounds of wool, more than were so converted in the closing years of the compromise tariff. We now build neither mills nor furnaces, nor do we open mines, On the contrary, we close them from day to day, driving our whole population to the production of food for Great Britain, whose population is diminishing in number, and whose power of purchase diminishes still more rapidly than do the numbers of her people, as is shown in the fact that our ex-